

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-30 (Canceled)

Claim 31 (New) An organic-inorganic hybrid material comprising two phases:

- a first, mineral phase comprising a structured mesoporous network with open porosity; and
- a second, organic phase comprising an organic polymer, said organic phase not participating in creating the structured mesoporous network of the mineral phase and being essentially not present inside the pores of the structured mesoporous structure of the mineral phase.

Claim 32 (New) The material of claim 31, further comprising a third phase, inside the pores, composed of at least one surface active agent.

Claim 33 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the mineral phase and the organic phase are continuous and intermingled.

Claim 34 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the mineral phase is discontinuous and dispersed in the organic phase, which is continuous.

Claim 35 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the mineral phase has conductive and/or hydrophilic functions on the surfaces of its pores.

Claim 36 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the organic phase has conductive and/or hydrophilic functions.

Claim 37 (New) The material of claim 35, further comprising a third phase, inside the pores, composed of at least one surface active agent, wherein the third phase has conductive and/or hydrophilic functions.

Claim 38 (New) The material of claim 35, wherein said conductive functions are selected from cation exchange groups.

Claim 39 (New) The material of claim 38, wherein said cation exchange groups are selected from the following groups: SO_3M ; $-\text{PO}_3\text{M}_2$; $-\text{COOM}$ and $\text{B}(\text{OM})_2$, where M represents hydrogen, a monovalent metal cation, or $^+\text{NR}^1_4$, where each R^1 , independently, represents a hydrogen, an alkyl radical or an aryl radical.

Claim 40 (New) The material of claim 35, wherein said conductive functions are selected from anion exchange groups.

Claim 41 (New) The material of claim 40, wherein said anion exchange groups are selected from the following groups: pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl; triazolyl; the radicals of formula $^+\text{NR}^2_3\text{X}^-$, where X represents F, Cl, Br, I, NO_3 , SO_4H or OR, R being an alkyl radical or an aryl radical, and where each R^2 , independently, represents a hydrogen, an alkyl radical or an aryl radical; and the basic aromatic or nonaromatic radicals containing at least one radical selected from imidazole, vinylimidazole, pyrazole, oxazole, carbazole, indole, isoindole, dihydrooxazole, isoxazole, thiazole, benzothiazole, isothiazole, benzimidazole, indazole, 4,5-dihydropyrazole, 1,2,3-oxadiazole, furazan, 1,2,3-thiadiazole, 1,2,4-thiadiazole, 1,2,3-benzotriazole, 1,2,4-triazole, tetrazole, pyrrole, aniline, pyrrolidine, and pyrazole radicals.

Claim 42 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the mineral phase is composed of at least one oxide selected from metal oxides, metalloid oxides and mixed oxides thereof.

Claim 43 (New) The material of claim 42, wherein said oxide is selected from the oxides of silicon, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, aluminum, tantalum, tin, rare earths and mixed oxides thereof.

Claim 44 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the mesoporous network has an organized structure with a repeating unit.

Claim 45 (New) The material of claim 44, wherein the mesoporous network has a cubic, hexagonal, lamellar, vermicular, vesicular or bicontinuous structure.

Claim 46 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the size of the pores is from 1 to 100 nm.

Claim 47 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the organic polymer is a thermally stable polymer.

Claim 48 (New) The material of claim 47, wherein the organic polymer is selected from polyetherketones; polysulfones; polyethersulfones; polyphenylethersulfones; styrene/ethylene, styrene/butadiene, and styrene/isoprene copolymers; polyphenylenes; polyimidazoles; polyimides; polyamideimides; polyanilines; polypyrroles; polysulfonamides; polypyrazoles; polyoxazoles; polyethers; poly((meth)acrylic acid)s; polyacrylamides; polyvinyls; acetal resins; polyvinylpyridines; polyvinylpyrrolidones; polyolefins; poly(styrene oxide)s; fluoro resins and polyperfluorocarbons; poly(vinylidene fluoride)s; polychlorotrifluoroethylenes; polyhexafluoropropenes; perfluoroalkoxides; polyphosphazenes; silicone elastomers; and block copolymers comprising at least one block composed of a polymer selected from the above polymers.

Claim 49 (New) The material of claim 32, wherein the surface active agent is selected from: alkyltrimethylammonium salts, alkyl phosphate salts and alkylsulfonate salts; dibenzoyltartaric acid, maleic acid or long-chain fatty acids; urea or long-chain amines; phospholipids; doubly hydrophilic copolymers whose amphiphilicity is generated in situ by interaction with a substrate; and amphiphilic multiblock copolymers comprising at least one hydrophobic block in combination with at least one hydrophilic block.

Claim 50 (New) A membrane comprising the material of claim 31, optionally deposited on a support.

Claim 51 (New) An electrode comprising the material of claim 31.

Claim 52 (New) A fuel cell comprising at least one membrane comprising an organic-inorganic hybrid material comprising two phases:

- a first, mineral phase comprising a structured mesoporous network with open porosity; and

- a second, organic phase comprising an organic polymer, said organic phase not participating in creating the structured mesoporous network of the mineral phase and being essentially not present inside the pores of the structured mesoporous structure of the mineral phase, said membrane optionally deposited on a support;

and/or an electrode comprising an organic-inorganic hybrid material comprising two phases:

- a first, mineral phase comprising a structured mesoporous network with open porosity; and

- a second, organic phase comprising an organic polymer, said organic phase not participating in creating the structured mesoporous network of the mineral phase and being essentially not present inside the pores of the structured mesoporous structure of the mineral phase.

Claim 53 (New) A process for preparing the material of claim 31, comprising the following steps:

- a) – preparing a solution, in a solvent, of a mineral precursor A intended to constitute the mesoporous mineral phase, and optionally hydrolyzing this solution and allowing the solution to age;

- b) preparing a solution, in a solvent, of a surface active agent D, a templating, texturizing agent for the mesoporous mineral phase;

- c) – preparing a solution, in a solvent, of an organic polymer E;

- d) – at the end of steps a), b) and c), adding the solution of templating agent D to the solution of organic polymer E and carrying out homogeneization, and then adding the solution of mineral precursor A with stirring to the resultant mixture of the solutions of surface active agent D and of organic polymer E; or

adding the solution of precursor A to the solution of surface active agent D and carrying out homogeneization, and then adding the solution of organic polymer E with stirring; or

adding the solution of precursor A to the solution of organic polymer E and carrying out homogeneization, and then adding the solution of surface active agent D with stirring; whereby an organic-inorganic hybrid solution is obtained; and the resultant organic-inorganic hybrid solution is optionally allowed to age;

- e) – depositing or impregnating the organic-inorganic hybrid solution on a support;
- f) – evaporating solvents under controlled pressure, temperature, and humidity conditions;
- g) – carrying out a heat treatment to consolidate the deposited or impregnated material;
- h) – optionally removing the surface active agent D completely or partially;
- i) – optionally separating or removing the support.

Claim 54 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein a chelating agent B is further added to the solution of mineral precursor A.

Claim 55 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein, to the solution of mineral precursor A, a compound C is further added which carries, on the one hand, conductive and/or hydrophilic functions and/or precursor functions of conductive and/or hydrophilic functions, and, on the other hand, functions capable of undergoing bonding to the surface of the pores of the mesoporous network.

Claim 56 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the process further comprises a final step of treatment to liberate or generate conductive and/or hydrophilic functions on the surface of the pores of the material.

Claim 57 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the solution A is left to age at a temperature of 0°C to 300°C at a pressure of 100 Pa to $5 \cdot 10^6$ Pa; for a time of a few minutes to a few days.

Claim 58 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the organic-inorganic hybrid solution obtained in step d) is left to age at a temperature of 0 to 300°C at a pressure of 100 Pa to $5 \cdot 10^6$ Pa; for a time of a few minutes to a few days.

Claim 59 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the solvents are evaporated at a temperature of 0 to 300°C; at a relative humidity (RH) of 0 to 100%.

Claim 60 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein, in step e), the organic-inorganic hybrid solution is deposited or impregnated on a support by a method selected from the method of deposition by centrifugal coating known as spin coating, the method of deposition by immersion and withdrawal known as dip coating, the method of deposition by laminar coating known as meniscus coating, the method of deposition by spraying known as “spray coating”, the method of deposition by casting and the method of deposition by evaporation.

Claim 61 (New) The material of claim 36, further comprising a third phase, inside the pores, composed of at least one surface active agent, wherein the third phase has conductive and/or hydrophilic functions.

Claim 62 (New) The material of claim 36, wherein said conductive functions are selected from cation exchange groups.

Claim 63 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the solution A is left to age at a temperature of 20°C to 200°C; at a pressure of 1000 Pa to $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa; and for a time of one hour to one week.

Claim 64 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the organic-inorganic hybrid solution obtained in step d) is left to age at a temperature of 20°C to 200°C; and at a pressure of 1000 Pa to $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa; for a time of one hour to one week.

Claim 65 (New) The process of claim 53, wherein the solvents are evaporated at a temperature of 10°C to 160°C; and at a relative humidity (RH) of 20% to 95%.

Claim 66 (New) The material of claim 42, wherein said oxide is selected from the oxides of europium, cerium, lanthanum, and gadolinium, and mixed oxides thereof.

Claim 67 (New) The material of claim 31, wherein the size of the pores is from 1 to 50 nm.